

THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ALLISON & PERKINS, PUBLISHERS.

IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY.

THE IOLA REGISTER.

VOLUME IX.

IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, JANUARY 23, 1875.

NO. 4.

Transient and Legal advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All letters in relation to business in any way connected with the office should be addressed to the Publishers and Proprietors.
ALLISON & PERKINS.

Business Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. J. R. Goodin, District Judge
Wm. Threlkeld, County Treasurer
H. A. Needham, County Clerk
J. H. Richards, Register of Deeds
C. M. Simpson, County Attorney
J. E. Bryan, Clerk District Court
J. L. Woods, Sheriff
L. W. Rhodes, Surveyor
J. H. Hordley, Commissioner
A. W. Howland, Commissioner
Isaac Bonebrake, Commissioner

CITY OFFICERS.

W. C. Jones, Mayor
John Paxson, Police Judge
S. L. Stauber, Councilman
L. Walker, Councilman
C. M. Simpson, Councilman
E. N. Yates, Councilman
J. L. Northrup, Clerk
J. W. Talbot, Marshal
J. N. Woodhouse, Assistant Marshal
C. D. Briggs, Assistant Marshal

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Corner of Jefferson and Broadway St.
Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.
Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m.
J. K. Murtin, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Corner Madison and Western street.
Services 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. on
Sabbath day and first Sabbath in each month.
Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m.
J. W. Pinkerton, Pastor.

BAPTIST.
On Seymour street. Services every Sabbath at
10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thurs-
day evening. Church meeting at 2 p. m. on
Sabbath day and first Sabbath in each month.
Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m.
C. T. Floyd, Pastor.

Secret Societies.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

COUNTY COUNCIL. POSTOFFICE.
John VanRiper, Master, Iola
E. L. Moore, Secretary, Iola
D. B. Allen, County Agent, Iola

DEER CREEK GRANGE. Carleton
J. L. Jordan, Secretary, Carleton

DIAMOND GRANGE. Elizabethtown
J. Martin, Master, Elizabethtown
G. L. Smith, Secretary, Elizabethtown

CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE. Iola
J. VanRiper, Master, Iola
C. J. Kelso, Secretary, Iola

ELM CREEK GRANGE. Iola
C. A. Dowd, Master, Iola
J. Delaplain, Secretary, Iola

ELSHORE GRANGE. Elshore
J. W. Donahoe, Master, Elshore
M. Stout, Secretary, Elshore

IMPERIAL GRANGE. Iola
I. C. Manger, Master, Iola
S. Young, Secretary, Iola

INDUSTRIAL GRANGE. Iola
Alex. Straubmuller, Master, Iola

IOLA GRANGE. Iola
R. Cook, Master, Iola
Sallie Luckens, Secretary, Iola

BETHEL GRANGE. Joplin
J. T. Sproul, Master, Joplin

NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE. Iola
N. Hankins, Master, Iola
J. A. Woolin, Secretary, Iola

MAPLE GROVE GRANGE. Humboldt
J. A. G. Seely, Master, Humboldt
J. L. Moore, Secretary, Humboldt

MAY FLOWER GRANGE. Geneva
W. E. Holbrook, Master, Geneva
C. Knowlton, Secretary, Geneva

ODENSE GRANGE. Odense
R. V. Blair, Master, Odense
S. P. Wisberg, Secretary, Odense

ROCK HILL GRANGE. Iola
A. Cosine, Master, Iola
E. Lowe, Secretary, Iola

OWL CREEK GRANGE. Humboldt
I. C. Cuddy, Master, Humboldt
J. L. Langshot, Secretary, Humboldt

IOLA LODGE, No. 38.
A. F. & A. Masons meet on the first
and third Saturdays in every month.
Brethren in good standing are invited
to attend. M. DeMoos, W. M.
J. S. Whitte, Sec'y.

IOLA LODGE, No. 21.
I. O. of Odd Fel-
lows hold their regular
meetings every Tuesday
evening, in their
hall, next door north of the post office. Visiting
brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
JOHN EVERHEART, N. G.
J. S. CROMBIE, Sec'y.

Hotels.

LELAND HOUSE.

H. BANCROFT, Proprietor. IOLA, KANSAS.
This house has been thoroughly repaired
and refitted and is now the most desirable place
in the city for travelers to stop. Rooms will be
guaranteed to make the guests of the Leland feel
at home. Baggage transferred to and from depot
free of charge.

Attorneys.

H. W. TALCOTT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Iola, Allen county,
Kansas. Office on Madison avenue, one door
east of Wm. Davis. Cases before any of the courts
of the State will receive careful attention. All
collections promptly rendered.

NELSON F. ACERS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Iola, Allen county,
Kansas. Has the only full and complete set
of Abstracts of Allen county.

MURRAY & RICHARDS.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Money in sums from \$500 to \$5,000
loaned on long time upon improved farms in
Allen, Anderson, Woodson, and Neosho coun-
ties.

Miscellaneous.

M. DEMOSS, M. D.

OFFICE OF Jno. Francis & Co.'s Drug Store.
Residence on Washington avenue, 2nd door
south Neosho street.

H. A. NEEDHAM.

COUNTY CLERK. Conveyancing carefully
done, and acknowledgments taken. Maps
and plans neatly drawn.

D. F. GIVENS.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND CLOCK
Repairer, at the postoffice, Iola, Kansas.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, promptly and
neatly repaired and warranted. A fine assort-
ment of Clocks, Jewelry, Gold pens and other
fancy articles, which will be sold cheap.

DR. S. TOZER.

DENTAL SURGEON, is now prepared to
attend to Dentistry in all its different forms,
in the latest and most approved style; the best of
material used, and general satisfaction guaran-
teed. Also a cure for Sore Mouths. Charges
as reasonable as elsewhere. Office over John
Francis' store.

J. E. THORP.

BARBER SHOP on Washington avenue first
door south of L. Northrup's. Wood, Coal,
Furniture, Corn and Hickory. Sticks taken in
exchange for work.

LOUISIANA.

Special Message By the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

January 13, 1875, 3 p. m.

To the Senate of the United States of

America:

I have the honor to make the follow-
ing answer to a Senate resolution of the
8th inst., asking for information as to any
interference by any military officers, or
any part of the army of the United
States, with the organization or proceed-
ings of the General Assembly of the
State of Louisiana or either branch there-
of, and also inquiring in regard to the
existence of armed organizations in that
section hostile to the government thereof
and intent on overthrowing such govern-
ment by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence
and bloodshed have characterized the
political affairs of that State since its
organization under the reconstruction
acts, is only to repeat what has become
well known as a part of its unhappy
history, but it may be proper here to
refer to the election of 1868, by which
the Republican vote of the State, through
fraud and violence was reduced to a few
thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866
and 1868, to show that the disorders
there are not due to any recent causes,
or to any late action of the Federal
authorities.

Preparatory to the election of 1872, a
shameful and undisguised conspiracy was
formed to carry that election against the
Republicans, without regard to law or
right; and to that end the most glaring
frauds and forgeries were committed in
the returns and many colored citizens
had been denied registration, and others
deterred by fear from casting their
ballots. When the time came for the
final canvass of the votes, in view of the
foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the
Republican candidate for Governor,
brought suit upon the equity side of the
United States Circuit Court for Louisi-
ana, and against Warmouth and others
who had obtained possession of the
returns of the election, representing that
several thousand voters of the State had
been deprived of the elective franchise
on account of their color, and praying
that steps might be taken to have their
votes counted and guaranteed relief. To
enable the court to inquire as to the
truth of these allegations, a temporary
restraining order was issued against the
defendant, which was at once wholly
disregarded and treated with contempt
by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been denounced
as an unwarrantable interference by the
Federal Judiciary with the election of
State officers, but it is to be remembered
that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the
Constitution of the United States, the
political equality of colored citizens is
secured, and under the second section of
that amendment, providing that Congress
shall have power to enforce its provisions
by appropriate legislation.

An act was passed on the 31st day
of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the
object of which was to prevent the
obedience or abridgement of suffrage to
citizens on account of race, color or
previous condition of servitude, and it
has been held by all the Federal Judges
before whom the question has arisen, in-
cluding Justice Strong of the Supreme
Court, that the protection afforded by
this amendment and this act extended to
State as well as to other elections—that
it is the duty of the Federal Courts to
enforce the provisions of the Constitution
of the United States and the laws passed
in pursuance thereof, is too clear for
controversy.

Section fifteen of said act, after numer-
ous provisions therein to prevent an
evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment,
provides that the jurisdiction of the Cir-
cuit Court of the United States shall
extend to all cases in law or equity arising
under the provisions of said act or the
amendments thereof.

Congress seems to have contemplated
equitable as well as legal proceedings to
prevent the denial of suffrage to colored
citizens, and it may be safely asserted
that if Kellogg's bill in the above named
case did not present a case for the equita-
ble interposition of the court, that no
such case can arise under the act. That
the courts of the United States have the
right to interfere in various ways with
State elections so as to maintain political
rights therein irrespective of race or
color, is comparatively a new, and to
some a startling idea; but it results as
clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment
of the Constitution and the acts that
have been passed to enforce that amend-
ment, as the abrogation of State laws
upholding slavery, by the Thirteenth
Amendment to the Constitution.

While the jurisdiction of the court in
the case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth and
others, is clear to my mind, it seems to
me that in some of the orders made by
the Judge in that and the kindred cases
at issue were illegal; but while they are
so held and considered, it is not to be
forgotten that the mandates of this court
had been contemptuously defied, and
that they were made while wild scenes
of anarchy were sweeping away all
restraints of law and order. Doubtless
the judge of this court made a grave
mistake, but the law allows great latitude
not only in punishing those who contemn
his orders and injunctions, but in pre-
venting the consummation of the wrong

which he had judicially forbidden.
Whatever may be said or thought of
those matters, it was only made known
to me that the process of the United
States Court was resisted, and as said
acts especially provide for the use of the
army and navy when necessary to
enforce judicial process arising there-
under, I considered it my duty to see
that such process was executed according
to the judgment of the court resulting
from these proceedings.

Through various controversies and
complications the State administration
was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as
Governor, which, in discharge of my
duty under section four of the constitu-
tion, I have recognized as the govern-
ment of the State.

It has been bitterly and persistently
alleged that Kellogg was not elected.
Whether he was or not is not altogether
certain; nor is it any more certain that
his competitor, McEnery, was chosen.
The election was a gigantic fraud, and
there are no reliable returns of the re-
sult. Kellogg obtained possession of the
office, and in my opinion has more right
to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the
committee on privileges and elections of
the Senate made a report, in which they
say that they are satisfied by the testi-
mony that the manipulation of the elec-
tion machinery by Warmouth and others
was evident to the extent of 20,000 votes
and they add, that to recognize the
McEnery government would be to recog-
nize a government based upon fraud and
in defiance of the wishes and intention
of the voters of the State.

Assuming the correctness of the state-
ments in this report, and they seem to
have been generally accepted by the
country, the great crime in Louisiana,
about which so much has been done and
said, is that one is holding the office of
Governor who was cheated out of 20,000
votes, against another whose title to
office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and
in defiance of the wishes and intentions
of the voters of the State.

Misinformation and misguidance as to
the nature and extent of this report, the
supporters of McEnery proceeded to dis-
place by force in some parts of the State,
the appointees of Gov. Kellogg; and on
the 13th of April, in an effort of that
kind, a butchery of citizens was com-
mitted at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness
and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by
any acts of savage warfare.

In the South this is a matter beyond
controversy. I quote from the charge of
Judge Woods, of the United States Cir-
cuit Court, to the Jury in the case of the
United States vs. Crinkshank and others,
in New Orleans, in March 1874. He said:

In the case on trial there are many
facts not in the controversy. I proceed
to state some of them, in the presence
and hearing of the counsel on both sides
and if I state as a compelled fact matter
that is disputed they can correct me.
After stating the origin of the difficulty,
which grew out of an attempt of white
persons to drive the Parish Judge and
Sheriff, appointees of Gov. Kellogg from
office, and their attempted protection by
colored persons, which led to some fight-
ing, in which quite a number of negroes
were killed, the Judge states that most
of those who were killed were taken
prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the
blacks had lifted the boards and taken
refuge under the floor of the court house.
They were all captured. About thirty-
seven men were taken prisoners. The
number is not definitely fixed. They
were kept under guard until dark, when
they were led out by twos and threes,
and that most of the men were shot to
death. A few were wounded, not mortally,
and by pretending to be dead were
afterwards during the night, able to
make their escape. Among them was
Nelson, named in the indictment. The
dead bodies of negroes killed in this
affair were left unburied till Tuesday,
April 15th, when they were buried by a
deputy marshal and an officer of the
militia from New Orleans. These per-
sons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They
showed pistol shot wounds, the great
majority in the head, and most of them
in the back of the head. In addition to
the dead found, some charred remains of
dead bodies were discovered near the
Court House, and six dead bodies were
found under a warehouse, all shot in the
head but one or two, which were shot in
the breast. The only white men injured
from the beginning to the end of these
troubles, were Hodnett and Harris.
There is no evidence that any one in the
crowd of whites were arrested, and but
few warrants for the arrest of any of the
blacks. There is no evidence that either
Nash, or any of the candidates ever
demanded the offices which they had set
up claim for, but the Register continued
to serve as Parish Judge. These are the
facts in this case, as I understand them
to be admitted.

To hold the people of Louisiana gener-
ally responsible for these atrocities,
would not be just, but it is a lamentable
fact that insufferable obstructions were
thrown in the way of punishing these
murderers, and the so-called conservatives
of the State not only justified the mass-
acre, but denounced as Federal interfer-
ence and despotism, the attempt of the
United States officers to bring them to
justice. Fierce denunciations ring
through the country about office holding

and election matters in Louisiana, while
every one of the Colfax miscreants goes
unwhipped of justice, and no way can be
found in this boasted land of civilization
and christianity, to punish the perpetra-
tors of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in
August last. Several Northern gentle-
men, and men of capital and enterprise,
had started the little and flourishing town
of Coushatta. Some of them were per-
sonal adherents and office holders under
Kellogg. They were therefore doomed
to death. Six of them were seized and
carried away from their homes and mur-
dered in cold blood. No one has been
punished and the conservative press of
the State denounced all efforts to that
end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have
been committed in individual cases,
which cannot here be detailed; for
example, L. S. Crawford, Judge of the
parish, and the district attorney of the
20th judicial district of the State, on
their way to court, were shot from their
horses by men in ambush on the 8th of
October, 1873, and the wife of the former
in a communication to the Department
of Justice tells of the persecution of her
husband because he was a union man.

To say that the murder of a negro or a
white republican is not considered a
crime in Louisiana would probably be
unjust to a great part of the people, but
it is true that a great number of such
crimes have been committed, and no one
has been punished therefor, and I may
safely add that the spirit of hatred and
violence is stronger than law.

Representations being made to me
that the presence of troops in Louisiana
was unnecessary, I, relying upon the
people, that there was no danger of pub-
lic disturbance if they were taken away,
consequently, early in last summer, the
troops were withdrawn from the State
with the exception of a small garrison at
New Orleans barracks. It was stated
that a comparative state of quiet had
been restored.

The political excitement as to Louisi-
ana affairs seemed to be dying out, and
the November election was approaching,
and it was necessary for party purposes
that the flame should be rekindled.
Accordingly, on the 14th of September,
D. R. Penn, claiming that he was elect-
ed Lieut. Governor in 1872, issued an
inflammatory proclamation calling upon
the militia of the State to arm, assemble
and drive out the usurper, as he design-
ated the officers of the State. The
White Leagues, armed and ready for the
conflict, promptly responded. On the 1st
of October the Governor made a formal
requisition upon me, in pursuance of the
act of 1875, and section four, of article
four of the Constitution, to aid in sup-
pressing domestic violence. On the next
day I issued my proclamation command-
ing the insurgents to disperse within five
days from the date thereof, but before
the proclamation was published in New
Orleans the organized and armed forces
had taken forcible possession of the
State House, and temporarily subverted
the government. Twenty or more people
were killed, including a number of the
police of the city, the streets of the city
were stained with blood, and all that was
desired in the way of excitement had
been accomplished.

That there was intimidation of Repub-
lican voters at the election admits of no
doubt. The following are specimens of
the means used. On the fourteenth day
of October, eighty persons signed and
published the following at Shreveport:
We, the undersigned, merchants of the
city of Shreveport, in obedience to a
request of the Shreveport Campaign
Club, agree to use every endeavor to get
our employees to vote the people's ticket
at the ensuing election, and in the event
of their refusal so to do, or in case they
vote the radical ticket, to refuse to
employ them at the expiration of their
term of service.

On the same day another large body
of persons published, in the same place
a paper in which they used the following
language:
We, the undersigned merchants of the
city of Shreveport, alive to the great
importance of securing good and honest
government to the State, do pledge our-
selves not to advance any supplies or
money to any planter the coming year,
who will give employment or rent lands
to employees who vote the radical ticket
at the coming election.

I have no information of the proceed-
ings of the returning board for said
election, which may not be found in its
report, which has been published; but
it is a matter of public information that
a great part of the time taken to canvass
the State vote was taken by arguments
of lawyers, several of whom represented
each party before the board. I have no
evidence that the proceedings of this
board were not in accordance with the
law under which they acted. Whether
in excluding from their count certain
returns they were right or wrong is a
question that depends upon the evidence
they have had before them, but it is very
clear that the law gives them the power,
if they choose to exercise it, and of
deciding that *prima facie* the persons
whom they return as elected are entitled
to the offices for which they were candi-
dates.

Respecting the alleged interference by
the military, with the organization of
the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 4th
inst., I have no knowledge or informa-
tion which has not been received by me
since that time and published. My first
information was from the papers of Jan-
uary 5th. I did not know that any such
thing was anticipated, and no orders and
no suggestions were given to any military
officer in that State, upon that subject,
prior to the occurrence. I am well
aware that any military interference
with the organization of a State Legisla-
ture, or any of its proceedings, or with
any civil department of the government,
is repugnant to our ideas of government.
I can conceive of no case not involving
rebellion or insurrection, where such
interference by the authority of the
General Government ought to be permit-
ted or can be justified. But there are
circumstances connected with the Legis-
lature imbroglio in Louisiana, which
seem to exempt the military from any
intentional wrong in that matter—
knowing that they had been placed
in Louisiana to prevent domestic vio-
lence, and aid to prevent it.

The revolution was apparently, though
it is believed not really, abandoned, and
the cry of federal usurpation and tyranny
would have been renewed with redoubled
energy if troops had been sent to the
State under the requisition of the Govern-
or, as other disturbances seemed immin-
ent. They were allowed to remain
there to render the executive such aid
as might become necessary to enforce
the laws of the State, under
pressure of the continued violence which
seemed inevitable in the event that Fed-
eral support should be withdrawn. Prior
to and with a view to the late election
in Louisiana, white men associated
together in armed bodies called "White
Leagues," and at the same time threats
were made in the journals of the State
that the election should be carried against
the Republicans at all hazards, which
very naturally greatly alarmed the col-
ored voters.

By section 4, of the act of February
8th, 1871, it is made the duty of the U. S.
Marshals and their deputies, at the
polls where votes are cast for representa-
tives in Congress to keep order and
prevent any violation of the so called
Enforcement Act and other offences
against the laws of the United States,
and upon a requisition of the Marshal of
Louisiana and in view of these armed
organizations, and potent circumstances,
I caused detachments of troops to be
stationed in various parts of the State,
to aid him in the performance of
his official duties and for the enforcement
of the State laws.

The officers and troops of the United
States may well have supposed that it
was their duty to act when called upon
by the Governor for that purpose. Each
branch of a legislative assembly is the
judge of the election and seating of its
own members, but it is a mob or a body
of persons, and hold the legislative
hall in a tumultuous and violent man-
ner, and prevent any organization by those
legally returned and elected, it might
become the duty of the State executive
to interpose, if requested to by a major-
ity of the members elect, to suppress the
disturbance and enable the persons
elected to organize the house. An ex-
ecutive officer would be justifiable under
most extraordinary circumstances, and
it would then be the duty of the Govern-
or to call upon the constabulary, or if
necessary, the military force of the State.
But with reference to Louisiana, it is to
be borne in mind that any attempt
by the Governor to use the police force
of that State at this time would have
undoubtedly precipitated a bloody
conflict with the White League, as it did
on the 14th of September.

There is no doubt but the presence of
the United States troops on that occa-
sion prevented bloodshed and the loss of
life. Both parties appear to have relied
upon them as conservators of the public
peace. The first call was made by the
Democrats, to remove persons obnoxious
to them from the Legislature, and the
second was from the Republicans, to re-
move persons who had usurped seats in
the Legislature, without legal certificates
authorizing them to seats, and in suffi-
cient numbers to change the majority.
Nobody was disturbed by the military
who had a legal right at that time to
occupy a seat in the Legislature.

That the Democratic minority under-
took to seize its organization by fraud
and violence, and in this attempt they
trampled under foot the law—that they
undertook to make persons not returned
members, so as to create a majority—
that they acted under a preconceived
plan, and under false pretenses intro-
duced into the hall a number of armed
persons to support their pretensions by
force if necessary, and that conflict,
disorder and riotous proceedings followed
are facts which seem to be well estab-
lished, and I am credibly informed that
these violent proceedings were a
part of a premeditated plan to have the
house organized in this way to recognize
what has been called the McEnery
State government, then to depose Gov.
Kellogg and so revolutionize the State
government.

Whether it was wrong for the Govern-
or, at a request of a majority of the
members returned as elected to seats to
use such measures as were in his power
to defeat these lawless and revolutionary
proceedings, is perhaps a debatable
question but it is quite certain that
there would have been no trouble if
those who now complain of legal inter-
ference had allowed the house to be or-
ganized in a regular manner. When
those who organized this disorder, which
was anarchy, disavow such proceedings, it
will be time enough to condemn those
who by such means as they had prevent-
ed the success of their lawless and des-
perate schemes. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was
requested to go to Louisiana and
observe and report the situation there
and if in his opinion necessary, to assume
the command, which he did on the 4th
inst., after the legislative disturbance
had occurred, at 9 o'clock p. m., a num-
ber of hours after the disturbance.

No partisan motives or prejudices can
reasonably be imputed to him, but hon-
estly convinced by what he has seen and
heard there, he has characterized the
leaders of the White Leagues in severe
terms, and suggested summary measures
against them, which, though they
cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon
put an end to the troubles and disorder
in that State. Gen. Sheridan was look-
ing at the facts, and possibly, not think-
ing of the proceedings which would be
the only proper ones to pursue in time
of peace, thought more of the utterly
lawless condition of society surrounding
him at the time he wrote his dispatch,
and what would prove a severe remedy.
He never proposed an illegal act or ex-
pressed a determination to proceed be-
yond what the law in future might
authorize for the punishment of the
atrocities which have been committed
and the commission of which cannot be
successfully denied.

It is an undeniable fact that political
crimes and murders have been committed
in Louisiana which have gone unpunish-
ed, and which have been justified or ap-
ologized for, and which must rest as a
reproach upon the State and country
long after the present generation has
passed away. I have no desire to have
the United States troops interfere in the
domestic concerns of Louisiana or any
other State.

On the 9th day of December last, Gov.
Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehen-
sions that the White League intended
to make another attack. On the same
day I made the following answer, since
which no communication has been sent
to him:
Your dispatch of this date is just re-
ceived. It is exercising an unpleasant
discretion to use troops in anticipation
of danger. Let the State authorities be
right, then proceed without apprehension
of danger. If they are then molested,
the question will be determined whether
the United States is able to maintain
law and order within its limits or not.

I have deplored the necessity which
seemed to make it my duty under the
constitution and laws to authorize such
interference, and have always refrained
from such a course except where it seems
my imperative duty. I have repeatedly
and earnestly entreated the people of the
South to live together in peace and obey
the laws, and nothing would give me
greater pleasure than to see reconcilia-
tion and tranquility everywhere prevail-
ing, and thereby remove all necessity
for the presence of troops among them.
I regret, however, to say that this state
of things does not exist, nor does its
existence seem to be desired in some
localities. To those it may be proper for
me to say that to the extent that Con-
gress has conferred the power on me to
prevent it, neither Ku Klux Klans,
White Leagues nor any other association
using arms or violence to execute their
unlawful purposes can be permitted in
any way to govern any part of this
country. Nor can I see with indifference
union men or Republicans ostracized,
persecuted or murdered on account of
their opinions, as they are in some lo-
calities. I have heretofore urged the
case of Louisiana upon the attention of
Congress, and I can but think its
inaction prejudicial and a great evil.

To summarize, in September last, an
armed and organized body of men in
support of candidates who had been put
in nomination for the offices of Governor
and Lieut. Governor, at the November
election in 1872, and who had been de-
clared not elected by the board of can-
vassers, recognized by all the courts to
which the question had been submitted,
undertook to subvert and overthrow the
State Government that had been recog-
nized by the State, and in accordance with
precedents. The recognized Governor was
driven from the State House, and but
for his finding shelter in the United
States Custom house, in the capital of
the State of which he was Governor it is
scarcely to be doubted that he would
have been killed.

From the State House before he had
been driven to the Custom House, a call
was made in accordance with the fourth
section of the fourth article of the Con-
stitution of the United States, for the aid
of the general government to suppress
domestic violence. Under those circum-
stances, and in accordance with my
sworn duty, my proclamation of the 5th
of September 1874 was issued. This
served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his
position nominally, but it cannot be
claimed that the insurgents have to this
day surrendered to the State authorities
the arms belonging to the State, or that
they have in any sense disarmed. On
the contrary, it is known that the armed

organizations that existed on the 14th of
September, 1874, in opposition to the
recognized State government, still retain
their organization, equipments and com-
manders, and can be called out at any
hour to resist the State government.

Under these circumstances, the same
military force has been continued in
Louisiana as was sent under the first
call, and under the same general instruc-
tions.

I repeat, that the task assumed by the
troops is not